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The Middlebury Campus

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Hoff, Oakes Speak Here, Urge Students To Vote

Oakes is for Nixon

Warning against current political apathy, James Oakes pointed to the upsurge of support for George Wallace as the major reason for those eligible to vote to do so. Oakes, the attorney general of Vermont and former candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, added that Richard Nixon is the candidate most deserving of popular support.

Oakes spoke here Tuesday, Oct. 15, sponsored by the Middlebury Young Republicans.

"If you stay home, forget a democracy! Forget our country!" If people don't vote Oakes continued, they will be 'abandoning our country to. . . racism and a return to pre-Civil War government."

Oakes proclaimed that Nixon is the best of the Presidential candidates because the Repub-

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Hoff for Humphrey

"This country's on the verge of a police state," exclaimed Governor Philip Hoff of Vermont, speaking to a group of Middlebury students at a meeting sponsored by the students for Humphrey on Monday. According to the pro-Humphrey Governor, the country now has elements of the post-Korea-McCarthy era appearing, but even stronger. He stated emphatically that "every major institution we have in this country is being threatened today." He specified the church, business, and the political institution, which does "not reflect what the people want."

The question of law and order was brought up in connection with the success of Richard Nixon. Nixon, he said, offers "simplistitic answers to very complicated problems." While

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Student Senate Approves Proposed Judicial System

A new student judicial system was approved by Student Senate in a meeting last week. The College Council must also approve the system.

The problem of defining the structure of judicial authority in the new student government was broached by the question of judicial and appelate responsibility in the proposed Gifford Constitution. Gifford asked for autonomy in running the dormitory, but failed to provide adequate channels for judicial proceedings by Senate standards.

The proposal by the Student Senate Judicial Committee designates the Dorm Council as the primary unit of judicial power. The Dorm Council is responsible for trying all cases involving infractions of dorm regulations by residents of the dorm.

A new judicial body, the Judicial Council, will review all Dorm Council decisions. It will

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Dean Suspects Marijuana Sale

Dean of Men Bruce B. Peterson has warned one Middlebury student of his suspicions of the student's selling marijuana. "We're investigating one individual who has been informed of our investigation, and we hope that action can be taken without prejudice to the health and reputation of the College, the community or the individual," Dean Peterson said.

In an interview with the **Campus** and Student Senate President William Stearns yesterday morning, Peterson said no other students have been called into his office. "I don't have any other suspicions at this point." The **Campus** requested the interview after growing rumors of supposed marijuana sales and administration action met the newspaper's attention.

Stearns was present at the interview to ask Peterson about rumors that the Student Senate would be brought into the Dean's actions concerning the suspected student. Peterson said the Senate would not be involved.

Senate Should Review More Issues—Stearns

By MIKE SCHEER

"I see the role of the Student Senate as moving from the immediate issue of social regulations on to the important questions of student participation in matters of curriculum, course evaluation, fiscal and admissions policies and ROTC status," said Senate President Bill Stearns on Monday in a **Campus** interview.

Stearns thinks that with judiciary and social authority in the hands of the Dorm Councils, the Student Senate could begin to tackle other aspects of college policy. He also hopes to work for improvement of entertainment and cultural facilities here, which he finds inadequate.

However, the Senate up until this time has been occupied with the work of acquiring such authority for the Dormitory Councils. There have been two College Council meetings so far. At the first, the proposals of Burrage, Henckels and Porter Field Road Houses and the IFC were rejected. Burrage had requested later curfews and unlimited curfew waivers for

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— News Analysis —

Mexico Viewed as Land of Unrest

(Editor's Note: The following was written by a CPS correspondent in Mexico, Phil Russell. He has been there since the start of the Olympics and will remain until a week after their end. Russell has observed much of the student activity in Mexico City and in other areas where it is not as harshly repressed.)

By PHIL RUSSELL
College Press Service

I am a communist
Because I see humanity in pain,
Under the boot of imperialism,
Because I see the peasants suffering,
And because the braceros are leaving.
I am a communist
Because the people don't even have the right
To ask that they be treated justly,
And because the salaries are meagre,
And because there is no equality.

Mexico City (CPS) — Although these words, taken from the wall of a strike-bound Mexican university, reflect the politics of only a few students, they do reflect the surroundings of every Mexican student. In a country which makes the American press with its annual report of a seven percent gain in gross national product and its elections every six years, this may seem a contradiction.

This seeming contradiction is, however, a reflection of the great inequalities which have long existed in Mexico. Even as far back as the beginning of the 19th century, a visitor to Mexico called it "the land of inequality."

A century later the Mexican Revolution was fought to eliminate these inequalities. In this struggle most of the fighting was between rival factions, not between revolutionaries and the old guard. Early in the war the landed aristocracy which had been governed by Porforio Diaz was defeated. What followed was a struggle between the militant agrarian reformers, Pancho Villa and Zapata, and the emerging entrepreneural class led by Carranza and Obregon. The eventual trimph of the entrepreneurs set the stage for both the successes and failures of Mexico in the last 50 years.

In 1927, ten years after the end of the revolution, the dominant faction founded a political party which has grown into a monolithic structure known as the PRI, Partido Revolucionario Institucional. The PRI, which has never lost an election for

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Student Protests Grow in Canada

Special to the Middlebury Campus

Some 10,000 students demonstrated Monday at the University of Montreal in support of demands for educational reform and "the total transformation of Quebec society." Led by UGEQ (Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec), the demonstration opened the third week of sympathy marches, study sessions and boycotts of classes.

The police reportedly had been instructed to avoid acts of violence. There were no arrests Monday, according to Claude Charron, acting president of UGEQ for the protest and normally one of its vice-presidents.

Charron told the **Campus** by telephone that dialogue with the minister of education, Jean-Guy Cardinal, is no longer possible. Committees of Action in the colleges will form to force changes from the education minister. "each change for us is a new step from which we will take up the battle for still another step," Charron declared.

The philosophy of the Quebec movement, he said, is similar to that of SDS: the total transformation of society.

Special from Canadian University Press)

Montreal, Oct. 16 (CPS-CUP) — Over 40,000 CEGEP students were out of classes Tuesday, Oct. 15, as the Quebec student revolution entered its second week.

Ten schools are in student hands, eight more closed for strike votes and study sessions to recommend further action. Only five of the junior colleges are operating normally.

The University of Montreal's 8,000 students are boycotting classes and occupying major buildings. The Laval University Institute of Technology is shut down by 2,000 students. Private colleges around the French-speaking province are closed in sympathy: Loyola College, Sir George Williams University and McGill University are holding study sessions or sympathy marches Tuesday or Wednesday.

The rumblings from French Canadian students, which began a week ago in Ste. Therese, a small village 15 miles north of Montreal, have become an avalanche, as students have decided that taking over their schools is the only way to make their grievances heard.

CEGEP stands for College D'-Enseignment Generale et Professionel, and is the Quebec school system's equivalent of a junior college or trade school, a step between high school and the university or trade school. The CEGEP system is the first phase of a massive overhaul planned for the Quebec educational system.

The CEGEP' are in severe trouble now, as student griev-

(Continued on Page 2)

Dorm Autonomy Upheld In Subcommittee

The principle of dormitory autonomy was affirmed formally last night, as a Student Senate subcommittee read two resolutions stemming from studies of the Gifford Hall Constitution and its implications.

Resolution 1

1. "The principle of autonomy upholds individual social responsibility and fosters a sense of community among students, at both the College and dormitory levels," the first resolution said, "In practice this means the creation of a student government, structurally integrated, permitting variations of living conditions within a single system.

2. "Social rules and all matters concerning dormitory life are to be determined by the dormitory (eg. vending machines, damage assessments, hours).

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Unrest In Mexico . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

president, governor, or senator, is the dominant factor on the Mexican political scene.

The PRI's domination has had its rewards, but the price has been high. The PRI has given Mexico stability and economic growth which can be equaled by few other Latin American countries.

One obvious price of this domination has been the inability to effect change from outside the PRI. Since the results of the elections are a foregone conclusion, the PRI holds the power to choose officials through nominations which take place behind closed doors. Similarly the labor movement offers little opportunity for change, as it is made up of government-controlled unions.

In the few instances in which the labor movement has become a force of change, it has been brutally crushed by the government, as was the 1959 railroad strike. In the past the student movement has also been impotent, due to both government control and brutal repression.

The PRI has also been unable, or unwilling, to cope with rural poverty. (Ironically, this was the main issue of the Mexican revolution.) The government's program of land reform has consisted of giving landless peasants small plots of land in agricultural communities called ejidos. In these communities the peasant has use of the land and its crops, but may not sell the land. Combined with this land distribution is a program of government technical and financial aid to the peasant.

In actual practice the program has largely been a failure. Most of the peasants receiving land have had little education and don't adjust readily to modern agricultural techniques. More important, the government has failed to put sufficient resources into technical aid and agricultural credit. Rather than diverting resources to agriculture, the government has promoted investment in more lucrative industrial projects.

The net result has been to divide the land into small, often inefficient units, which have done little to raise the standard of living of the rural population since the Mexican revolution.

In addition, the land problem is heightened by population increases. There is little land left to distribute to the increasing population, and what is distributed is often of poor quality. The recent growth of large farming operations has taken up much of the productive land. As a result, there are still two million Mexican peasants without land.

This situation has resulted in the country dweller's having an income only 1-4 as high as the city dweller. However, inequalities do not end here. The working class is divided between those who are members of government-controlled unions and some ten million who have no union representation at all. Confronting the workers are the wealthy and the powerful who have the backing of the PRI. As a result, the benefits of a rapidly expanding economy have remained mainly in the hands of politicians, the professionals, and property owners.

Another price paid for stability and rapid industrial development is the increased control of the Mexican economy by American interests. The result of this is that more than half of the top 400 corporations have strong foreign interests — many cases controlling. Combined with this foreign control, mainly from the United States, is increasing American cultural influence in Mexico, ranging from the Reader's Digest to the ever-present Coca-Cola.

Although American domination has long been a sore point in Mexico, during the term of the PRI's incumbent president Diaz Ordaz, American investment has been flowing in at an increased rate. Criticism of American financial control and Diaz Ordaz's furthering of it are two of the topics drawing the loudest cheers at student rallies.

Despite these various shortcomings, the PRI still seems to be firmly entrenched in power. Political opposition is token and mainly serves to give the PRI a facade of democracy. The labor movement has sold out to the government and workers are either trying to make ends meet or to achieve middle-class status. The campesinos are unorganized and their takeovers of large land holdings have been repelled by the army. Jaramillo, the peasant leader who managed to organize peasants around militant demands in recent years, was killed by the government.

The current student movement is the first nationwide organized opposition to the establishment. At present, the students' liberal demands do not threaten PRI control. However, many students have gained a radical political perspective and may come back to haunt the government, just as a young lawyer named Fidel Castro did in Batista's Cuba.

In the meantime, Diaz Ordaz will stay in power and his successor will almost certainly be the PRI candidate for the 1970 elections.

Canada

(Conntinued from Page 1)

ances which have been smoldering for more than a year come to the surface. The students' major demand is for a second French-language university; more than 60 percent of CEGEP graduates cannot now attend a university for lack of space.

Quebec's Education Minister, Jean - Guy Cardinal, promised Saturday that a second French language university will open in Montreal in September 1969.

But the students' grievances go beyond the university issue. They are also fighting to reorganize the chaotic administration of CEGEPs. At Lionel Groulx in Ste. Therese, student union leaders told of the disorganization of class schedules and courses. Arbitrary cancell-

(Continued on Page 9)

Hoag Runs Here

"The Justice of the Peace is a more historical and traditional than active position," said Professor of Political Science C. Leonard Hoag, who is running for that office in the November election.

His major duty would involve service on the Board of Civil Authority, which assists in carrying out election procedure and deals with tax appraisals.

Hoag's full schedule of activities reflects his interest in community service. Presently he serves as Middlebury's Town moderator, officiating at annual or special town meetings. He act as president of the Vermont Council on World Affairs, a nonprofit organization which runs programs and disperses information to stimulate greater community understanding of world affairs. As town chairman of the Democratic Party in solidly Republican Addison County, he aids his party in battling "a resurgence of conservatism in Vermont."

Hoag views college-town relationships as "exceedingly good," partly due to participation of students, such as Women's Forum, in town affairs. He sees "a sensitive and dynamic college generation" at a high point of political and social involvement and emphasizes that colleges as institutions should encourage this interest, for example, by allowing students a week's leave of absence around election time if they wish to work in a political campaign. Such work, he said, would provide both "valuable experience for the student and a necessary contribution to the community."

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Hoff . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

Nixon "plays on the fears and tensions of the people, law and order must be on one basis, justice and equality," and most important, based on his acceptance by society.

Now an avid supporter of Vice President Humphrey, Hoff started off backing Robert F. Kennedy. His reason for this initial move was based on the realization that "I couldn't support the President over Vietnam." Consequently, Governor Hoff broke with the Johnson administration and pursued efforts which, after the death of Kennedy, eventually led to his support of Senator McCarthy.

Before throwing his support to McCarthy, as a friend of Vice-President he advised him to resign his office to "become his own man," feeling that Humphrey's liberalism was being tarnished by the effects of his office. Governor Hoff also stated that he thought the Vice President should have adopted the minority plank on Vietnam at the Democratic convention. Hoff thinks that, freed from his ties with the Johnson Administration, Humphrey will become his own man and just as progressive as Eugene McCarthy.

Hoff said of the Vice President, "He fought for every liberal cause in our society from when I was a kid until this date." The Governor stated that while he was very much pro-Humphrey, he was also very much against the ideas and policies of Wallace and Nixon.

Hoff said that U. S. foreign policy "needs a gigantic change." He thinks the "monolithic threat of communism" is a misconception. The Governor called for a foreign policy commitment on other terms than what we see to be our own security. "Let's stop being the moral arbiter in the world." He called for a rapprochement with the Soviet Union, and the containment of Red China until "they have something to lose."

Concerning the draft: "It is one of the greatest frauds in this country at the time. If you are a poor kid, you've had it." The Governor believes there should be an equivalent service, such as the Peace Corps, which he would like to see become a United Nations Function.

Expressing concern over the import of the coming election Hoff called for a continuation of the student involvement that started with McCarthy. "Its your country, and if you cop out it will be theirs."

Students In Campaign

By EBHARD MAHNKE

Attracted by the idea of changing New Hampshire politics, a small group of Middlebury students, headed by sophomore Dan Somers, spent last weekend campaigning for Democratic Congressional candidate David C. Hoeh.

Although most of the volunteers had previously worked for Senator McCarthy, a few had had no experience with door-to-door canvassing. The individuals represent liberal political views ranging from unqualified Humphrey support, through McCarthy-Liberalism (along with support for Vice President Humphrey "as the least of three evils"), to support for only the "progressive" local candidates.

Hoeh, who directed McCarthy's New Hampshire primary campaign, is using the same strategy that was successful in March. Even though he is not favored to win against incumbent Republican Representative James Cleveland, his use of student canvassers and his running on a McCarthy-Liberal platform could improve his chances of winning what is considered to be a close race. Hoeh's only major divergence from McCarthy's views is his support of Humphrey as an effort to uphold party unity. The rest of his platform remains unchanged and therefore also "uncompromised."

Hoeh has had no experience in an elected office. He was, however, chairman of the New Hampshire Delegation to the Chicago Convention, as well as McCarthy's New Hampshire campaign director. Also, he is a faculty member and administrator at Dartmouth College and has held various appointed state government posts.

Future campaigning by interested Middlebury students is planned for the next two weekends. Although Parent's Weekend is expected to result in a sharp drop in volunteers, the campaigners hope for a large group during the last crucial days before Nov. 5. That weekend will be spent "vote pulling" (hitting the strongest precincts a second time.) They also have tentative plans for a final effort on election day.

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Gifford . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

3. "All powers not specifically delegated to the dormitory or to the Judicial Council reside with the Student Senate."

The resolution concludes with a quote from Bertrand De Jouvenel's **Sovereignty: An Enquiry into the Political Good.**

". . .sovereign authority is looked on throughout as the servant of social relationships, and these are precious for what they bring to man, who is the end to which our labors are finally directed."

Resolution 2

"The Gifford Dormitory Constitution," the second resolution declares, "and the Constitution of the Student Judicial Council are, in both spirit and practice, the embodiments of the principle of autonomy."

The two resolutions are seen to link the Gifford Hall Constitution with larger concepts of student government. "In effect," one subcommittee member explained to the **Campus**, "the Gifford Constitution becomes only one viable expressions and example of this new system of student government as set up by the Senate. If the principle of autonomy, once accepted by the Senate, is rejected by the College Council, in reality the Council would be objecting to the entire integrated system of government that the Senate has established."

The Senate subcommittee, after changes were made in the Gifford Constitution involving appeals procedures and ambiguous wording, accepted the constitution "in its entirety," the member said.

The subcommittee was established to study specific features and implications of the Gifford Hall Constitution.

CORRECTION

A caption in last week's **Campus** incorrectly describes Ellen Donkin as absent in a picture of a rehearsal scene from "Long Day's Journey Into Night." The caption instead identifies the actress as Leslie Roth. Actually, Miss Donkin is in the picture and Miss Roth is absent.

Judicial Council . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

handle all cases not under the jurisdiction of the dormitories and will hear cases under appeal.

Each trial held by the Judicial Council will be reported to the Dean's offices, and should the Deans recommend a retrial one may be held at the discretion of the Judicial Council. The Judicial Council will recommend that the Deans take appropriate action regarding Council decisions.

The new Judicial Council shall consist of eight members selected by the Student Senate from a slate of thirty nominees. The present Men's Judicial Council, Women's Judicial Council and Honor Board will each submit ten names for this slate. Following the selection of nominees these three organizations will be dissolved.

After the initial Council has been established, subsequent Councils will be selected by the Student Senate, at the first meeting after spring recess from a slate of twenty-four nominations prepared by the Judicial Council in office. No member of the Judicial Council shall serve as Student Senator. Four of the members must be women four must be men. The eight members must include at least two members from each of the three upper classes.

Oakes Speech . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

lican Party is not committed to any previous administration's policies, and the people who deal with the State Department and the military will be new people.

Oakes dismissed as insignificant discrepancies between his views and those of Nixon. Although Oakes is not in accord with Nixon on such issues as open housing, the power of the Supreme Court, and the choice of a Vice-Presidential candidate for the Republican Party, he continued under questioning to uphold Nixon as the solution to current problems.

Senate . . .

(Continued From Page 1)

freshmen women. The proposals of Henckels and Porter Field Road, requesting 24 hour parietals, were rejected because the Council, Stearns said, "did not think the form of the proposals was suitable." The IFC proposal was rejected for lack of an adequate sign-out procedure for parietals.

All of the above dormitory constitutions were approved by the Student Senate before submission to the College Council, as is required.

The Gifford Hall Constitution, proposing complete dorm autonomy, has not yet been approved by the Senate. A Senate subcommittee report on the Gifford constitution was read at the Senate meeting yesterday. (See article this page.) As of Monday, Painter Hall had not yet submitted a constitution.

At the most recent College Council meeting, the issue of women's hours was not discussed due to the absence of Dean of Women Elizabeth Kelly. A discussion of parietal hours in general was begun, but discontinued due to lack of time.

In Old Chapel there is a spoken or unspoken agreement as to just what limitations on parietals should exist, Stearns indicated. "It is my impression that it is extremely unlikely that the faculty and administration members of the College Council will approve any dormitory constitution proposal calling for 24 hour parietals.

"If this is the case, I see no point in pursuing the matter. Perhaps we should drop the issue for the present and accept a temporary compromise. If, in the future, someone wants to continue discussion on this issue, any Senator can bring it to the floor."

Discussing the emerging role

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Addison County Apple Crop Picked By Cooperative Jamaican Workers

By REGGIE FITZ

More than half of all the apple-picking in Addison County is done by Migrant workers from Jamaica.

According to Robert Norinsberg, one of the bigger apple growers, there are 175 Jamaicans working in the county this year. Over 51 of them are employed in his orchards in Cornwall.

"These Jamaican men are good steady workers, they are well behaved and they are nice to deal with," Norinsberg said.

But why bring Jamaicans up here to Vermont? Wouldn't it be easier to use local labor? Apparently not.

"If it weren't for these men," Norinsberg explained, "many fruit growers would have to go out of business. The movement from smaller farms to larger and larger ones has absorbed much of the former apple picking force in this area. Now it is unsteady. You get maybe 13 or 14 people picking on weekends but only 2 or 3 during the week. To harvest a crop you need steady workers who know what they're doing.

"We used to hire southern migrants. The government wou recruit them for us, but it has had no success lately. Southern laborers are reluctant to come this far north because of the climate. And the growth of Southern industry has absorbed many of them."

So four years ago the Addison County apple growers began using Jamaican "off-shore" labor.

The regulations governing this labor supply are carefully worked out by both the Jamaican and the American government. There are strict housing and boarding regulations and the grower must supply the transportation both ways for the laborer. The laborer rents his room and board from the grower who is obligated to supply it.

Pay is set by the bushel and is subject to the minimum farm labor laws of this country. The pickers get 25 cents per bushel. A good worker can pick maybe 100 bushels a day, earning as much as $25. This is on a good day when he is allowed to day when he is allowed to pick that much. Often the apples have to be "spot-picked" when they are not ripe enough and this makes the work slower.

The workers stay 4 to 6 weeks depending on the length of the season. This year they arrived on September 9 and will leave in the last week in October.

From here about half of them will go to Florida to cut sugar cane while the rest will return to Jamaica where most of them are farmers or unskilled laborers.

"The men like working here," said Norinsberg, "they get paid well and make more money than they could at home. They would dislike it if they couldn't return."

The Jamaicans seem to agree. When questioned, one responded in pidgin English: "O yeah, man, we really like it here. It's very nice."

The men spend most of their time working — seven days a week. They don't get to see much of the country because they are dependent on a bus for getting around and the bus only takes them from their barracks to the mess hall to the orchard and back.

There has been some question as to whether the hiring of these men hurts American labor, but according to Norinsberg there are so few Vermonters willing to work steadily, and the amount of time that the Jamaicans spe here is so short, that the system does no harm.

"Without the help of off-shore labor, the cost of fruit in this country would be prohibitive," he said. Other local apple growers agree with Mr. Norinsberg.

"It's also important to keep up a good neighbor relationship with Jamaica. If we were to stop Jamaicans from coming it would result in their alienation," he said.

Stearns on the Senate . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

of the Senate, Stearns said that he considers total dorm autonomy impossible. However, he regards social autonomy, with the Dorm Council retaining judicial responsibility as desirable. This judicial authority would extend the right of appeal. This higher judicial body has not yet been determined. Under this system, a student with a grievance will be able to take his problem to an authority other than the Deans, which is now the case.

Stearns said that the Senate, lacking precedent, is now unsure of its exact nature and function. He continued, "I think much of our uncertainty is due to the failure of adequate communications in the college. In the future, it will be necessary for the administration to provide us with more facts concerning college policies.

"It will be our job to make our proposals, no matter how radical they may appear to be, in a soundly Parliamentary manner. This will avoid any confusion as to the attitude of the faculty and administration toward what the Senate can or cannot do."

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EDITORIAL SECTION

Dorm Autonomp And The Student Senate

It is no surprise that the impetus this fall for establishing a student government and the government's current inertia should both arise out of the implementation of social rules. Last spring the Undergraduate Life Committee of the Trustees carefully advised that "the establishment of new visiting hours and women's hours shall not take place until a new student government along the lines suggested in the (CSL) report has been formed." Last week, after the Senate had approved the IFC and several residences' social proposals which did not mirror the CSL 'guidelines', the College Council returned the proposals for revision. Most revisions involved regulatory procedures and appeared warranted. But we suspect that the Council only forestalled action on larger social issues: unlimited curfew waivers for sophomore and freshman women, 24-hour visiting hours and dormitory autonomy.

By contrast, recent events in the workings of the Student Senate have made the vague concept of dormitory autonomy and its implications more clear and seem to define future roles of the Student Senate.

As drafted by a Senate subcommittee, the principle of domitory autonomy clearly states: "Social rules and all matters concerning dormitory life are to be determined by the dormitory . . ." In the proposed judicial system, passed by the Senate and under consideration in the College Council, the Dormitory Councils are designated the primary units of judicial power. The Senate, however, would retain "all powers not specifically delegated to the dormitory of to the (proposed) Judicial Council . . ." The Judicial Council, as well, would review all Dormitory Council decisions and will hear cases under appeal.

In approving the Gifford Hall Constitution "in its entirety," the Senate subcommittee has wisely indicated that the Senate's constitutional responsibiliy for the administration of college social policies can best be exercised by allowing dormitories to determine and enforce their own regulations. The hope of the subcommittee is that dormitory autonomy will protect individual residents and permit "variations of living conditions within a single system." Dormitories can distinguish between their own needs and last year's 'guidelines' in the CSL report, issued before the government began to function and before several current residences existed.

With housekeeping functions left primarily in dormitory hands, Student Senate will be more able, as it is constituted, "to recommend policy in all areas of college affairs." Senate President Stearns has suggested issues such as curriculum, the College's admissions and financial policies, course evaluation and ROTC status. Senate recommendations in these areas are an appropriate beginning for Student government of Middlebury College.

Since 1905

The Middlebury Campus

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From Beatnik to Intento

By KEVIN DUNN

In the days of Jack Kerouac, Gene Norman was a beatnik poet. He did not give up his individuality when he earned his Ph. D. in Mathematics, however. He went on to invent, among other things, a high-speed computer printout device, which he sold to IBM. He is now independently wealthy, lives in Vergennes and does a weekly program of chorale music on WRMC. He takes a lively, unconventional attitude towards his music, as he does towards everything else.

"I started listening to chorale music as a undergraduate. In college I was living in the dorms and I found that ordinary music wouldn't drown out the noise in the halls. And anyway, when I was listening to R'n'R — but I guess in that day it was J'n'J, jazz and jitterbug — I'd listen to the music and the lyrics, and I wouldn't concentrate on my studies. So I brought some voice music I couldn't understand, and that did the job. Later on, I found that chorale music sounded better in stereo than instrumental music, so I started collecting."

Norman is in his forties, but he insists that he is "still a kid." In fact, he would like to enroll as a freshman next year, but only if he hasn't been appointed Division Director or Corporate Vice-President of the Instrumentation Society of America by then. He already has his doctorate and it was just recently that he developed the computer printout device that allowed him to "throw the money in the bank and live off the interest." His device prints at 480,000 words per minute; it is so fast that the computer cannot keep up with it. He's now working on one which runs ten times faster, so it would be possible to have a common printout for ten computers.

As soon as he finishes talking about his instrumentation devices, Norman will jump to another topic. He is an interviewer's dream because he gives answers to questions you never dreamed of asking. An interview quickly degenerates into a bull session with this man who refuses to be called "Mr. Norman." Like everything else he does, he conducts an interfiew on a first-name basis.

Stew-Pot Parties

Maybe his familiarity comes from the time he spent in Greenwich Village while attending NYU. He had to be sociable in order to eat. Every once in a while he would have "stew parties;" everybody who came had to bring something for the pot. This was during his "beatnik period," when he used to read poetry at the Gaslight Cafe in the Village.

You never know how seriously to take what he's telling you. Sometimes he will go into a long story, only to have it end with a pun which makes you cringe.

After a while you get the impression that his chorale music is only an excuse for working at the station. You realize why he chose a non-paying position at a college station rather than going to a larger professional station.

Gene Norman really, is, as he says, "still a kid," and he likes to be around other kids. He probably had more fun than anyone else at the WRMC staff football game last Sunday afternoon.

Because he was poor once, he plans to use part of the income from his invention to start a fund to help students "on a sort of semi-personal basis."

He really has three passions: his specialty (computer instrumentation), his music and his young friends. Students drift in and out of the studio all during his show, all of them stopping to talk for a while. When he mentions that he hopes to get a job at Bennington College ("just to keep busy") one of the girls at the station will observe that Bennington is a women's college, and he will smile in agreement.

Identifies with Youth

He identifies with the college students politically, as well as socially, saying that "young people are much sharper than most people give them credit for." My generation is on the way out, he says, noting that the solutions for today's problems will have to come from the younger elements of society. Having been a beatnik himself (he was once picked up by the police for writing a poem denouncing their actions during the Newport Jazz Festival riots several years ago) he feels he can understand today's hippies. Like all fringe movement,s he

YOU Panel Reviews

By INGRID STANLIS

Twenty ghetto boys acted out World War II last summer at Middlebury, in part of an effort to steer them from the violence at home.

World War II was a spontaneously created play in the drama class at Y.O.U. (Youth's Opportunities for Understanding). Middlebury students, faculty, administration, and townspeople organized and ran the summer teaching program for 10-12 year-olds from a New Haven, Conn. ghetto. Last Thursday a panel of six Y.O.U. members discussed the program in Dana Auditorium.

Dale Deletis, organizational director, taught drama. In class, the ghetto youths went through their play three times, first the Americans killing the Germans, then the Germans killing the Americans. Before the third run, Deletis suggested there was another way than violence to solve problems. In the third play no one was killed. Everybody got drunk.

The question is, of course, if the boys were able to apply their experiences in class to their own lives. Deletis said it was "very difficult to assess the success of these programs."

Questions like his were raised by several Y.O.U. members at the panel discussion. Some felt the project should continue along similar lines, while others thought more could be done with older students, possibly to help in their transition from high school to college.

Comprising the Y.O.U. governing board are students James Esmond, Nancy Carey, Curtiss Coughlin, Delrita Hunter and Arnold McKinney and Deletis, an instructor in English; Robert W. Hill, assistant professor of English; Mrs. William J. Slator of Middlebury; Luther Van Ummersen, College comptroller, and Dennis O'Brien, dean of the college.

Some serious objections to revising Y.O.U. to help high school students were raised. Both Curt Coughlin and Jim Esmond had reservations about being, Coughlin said it, "further away in communication" with older black students.

Esmond pointed out that with younger people it was possible to have a cross section of motivation and intelligence. With an older group, however, it would be almost impossible for untrained college students to bring out any motivation. Professional help would be needed, and the cost of Y.O.U. would become prohibitive. There was also support for making Y.O.U. a program for high school students. Delrita Hunter, the only black member of the panel, suggest-

Young C

College Press Service

(CPS) — In a rural farmhouse several miles from a southern college town, twenty-some people sit around a large circular table. On the table are a variety of meats and vegetables, cups filled with what looks like fine tobacco, and several bottles of imported and domestic wines. At the head of the table a tall thin man in robes and beads, his hair shoulder length and his beard short and trimmed, is reading a passage of verse.

Others about the table are eating and talking quietly or glancing at the melange of many-coloured candles throughout the room. One long-haired girl leans over and asks of a young man, "What do you do? I haven't seen you here before."

"I'm an army officer," he replies.

One might expect the girl to recoil, expecting a bust or an unpleasant conversation on the legality of the U.S. presence in Vietnam. But she only nods her head and continues to talk quietly. She offers him a joint and the evening continues.

or to DJ

feels that they will have an effect on the thinking of the Establishment, even though that effect may not be seen for several years. "Just look at what McCarthy did to Johnson's think ing on the war issue," he says.

As long as he can be stimulated by and have fun with the students here, he will keep doing his radio show, coming to the station once a week to entertain his student friends in the control booth. He gets his biggest kick from handing a record to a student, pointing out that it is one of four copies in the world, and that it is worth $5,000. Then he'll try to borrow a Joan Baez record which he hasn't heard yet.

His playful approach to life is best demonstrated by his relations with the Catholic church across the street from his home ever sinse they started saying Mass there in English, he's been getting up Sunday mornings and playing a Baroque Mass, full blast, out the window so the parishioners can hear it as they attend the services. "It is my way of getting even," he admits with a smile.

Program

ed that Middlebury could offer more to older children, especially if the program emphasized basic skills.

Deletis, concurring with Miss Hunter thought it "crucial" that Y.O.U. develop a skills program. Last summer's classes were not specifically designed to better skills, and the staff found they must modify their classes for Y.O.U. to be really effective.

As Deletis put it, before last summer the counselors "didn't realize the extent of the problem." Plans for Y.O.U. next summer are incomplete, but the unanimous feeling of the panel members is that Middlebury must continue to do what it can for these problems.

Gov't Poverty Agencies Compete In Organizing American Poor

(Editor's Note: Dr. Neil Gilbert is director of research for the Pittsburgh Mayor's Committee on Human Resources, Inc.)

By DR. NEIL GILBERT
Liberation News Service
The Pittsburgh Point

A new game is being played in urban America. It is called "who's got the poor?" As with most national pasttimes, the players are organized into two leagues: CAA (Community Action Agencies, operating arm of the War on Poverty) and CDA (City Demonstration Agency, operating arm of Model Cities).

As the leagues line up, there are strengths and weaknesses on either side which, for the present, seem to balance each other out.

The CAA league contains seasoned teams of anti-poverty professionals whose experience in grant catching, citizen-recruitment, and general field play in urban ghettos is not to be underestimated. But its sponsor—the Office of Economic Opportunity — has recently suffered heavy financial setbacks at the political racetrack, and is under pressure to disband the league or at least reorganize it under more nature and less speculative political horseplayers — the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. In addition, the league's newly appointed director, Bertrand M. Harding, does not possess the charisma or forceful leadership of his dynamic predecessor.

The CDA League is handicapped by younger teams with little experience. However, it has a powerful and wealthy sponsor in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (backed by the U.S. Conference of Mayors), and is already beginning to attract CAA players with enticing contracts. Those interested in judging the strength of individual teams on the local scene must consider numerous subtleties, such as: the color of organizers and executive staff, the number of non-professional positions in the agency, and the quality of their public relations departments. These, of course, vary from city to city.

Grab Bag

The objective of this game is to control the grab bag of federal funds, foundation grants, and any other monies or resources being held out to urban areas for physical, social, or psychological rehabilitation. The ground rules are seemingly quite simple. The local team must field a proposal or play that is the joint product of agency players and representatives of the low-income neighborhood in which the play is to be implemented. This plan should provide for a flexible-innovative - coordinated program and cost at least one hundred thousand dollars; anything less expensive is suspect as the product of small minds, and, at any rate, could hardly afford to be a flexible-innovative-coordinated program.

After meeting these criteria, the plan must finally be accepted by the neighborhoods whose representatives helped create it. At this point the rules get a little fuzzy and the game gets more interesting, particularly when the CAA and CDA teams are working with the same residents, as is often the case. On any given plan, the team which captures the most citizens, if not in fact at least in appearance as judged by the amount of noise generated, is generally able to exert the greatest influence. This is true regardless of whether the plan is to be funded by HUD, OEO, or non-federal sources. Thus, the essence of this game involves building citizen constituencies in low-income neighborhoods — or, "who's got the poor?"

Key Plays

There are two key plays used to score points with the poor: non-professional employment an maximum feasible participation. The strategy of non-professional employment is to hire the most militant poor to perform specific tasks as aides and organizers; these non-professional function to bridge the well-advertised communication gap between professionals and the poor. Also, by joining the team they tacitly sanction agency operations in the neighborhood. This play calls for great finesse in democratic procedures so that everybody interested in a job has an equal opportunity to be picked by an impartial committee, lest the advantages of employing one man be offset by alienating the other applicants. The problem with this play is that, in time, it frequently loses its edge. As the non-professionals begin depending upon weekly paychecks, looking forward to annual increases, and, in general, identifying with professional team members, their credibility starts to wane; their sanctioning power is subsequently diminished.

Professed Aim

The maximum-feasible-participation play is more complex. Here, the professed aim is to help neighborhood groups obtain the skill, knowledge, and power to control their own affairs. Obviously, this play also sanctions agency operations. CAA teams have practiced executing this play for three years, organizing a wide array of citizen committees to deal with everything from tot-lots to narcotic addicts. While committee life has been vigorous, the actual transference of skill, knowledge, and, particularly, power has been negligible.

Ideologically, the CAA sponsor strongly favors the transference of decision-making responsibility and power to neighborhood groups; but the ground rules in local ballparks, set by the vested welfare and political interests, militates against this course of action. And many local CAA's themselves are not overly anxious to relinquish organizational powers. In most cases, the citizens are silent partners with rubber stamps.

Nevertheless, the CAA's begin with less fervent ideological commitments and stronger ties to urban governments. In addition, it is not to be overlooked that their sponsor, HUD, has an inherited distaste for citizen power dating back to early ventures in Urban Renewal.

Stress And Strain

As this game progresses, residents of low-income neighborhoods will feel the stress and strain of teams competing for their time, loyalty, and support; eventually, these residents will choose sides, supporting one or the other team, depending upon how well they think the employment and participation plays are being run. The issue then of which team has the greatest support, and hence represents the neighborhood, will burst in a final inning of conflict.

Regardless of which team wins the series, the consequences for the poor are fairly well-assured. The most talented will secure a few second-team plans and strategies, which for the most part have already been decided by professionals. Thus, the game of "who's got the poor?" invariably ends up with the poor being taken.

This game exploits the growing desire for local control over neighborhood affairs, a desire to which the poor are particularly prone because of their vulnerable position in the social structure of American society. To achieve citizen control and power calls for a very different game; one that both CAA's and CDA's have the skill and resources to initiate. This game is called "building neighborhood corporations." Here, a variation of the "maximum-feasible-participation" play is used. Instead of organizing citizen councils staffed by agency-paid professionals, the strategy is to help local citizens create a legal-

(Continued on Page 9)

Officer Corps Challenges The Military

The officer is no more unexpected than any other man. He is twentyish and talks fluently on subjects ranging from drugs to Vietnam immorality to Maher Babar.

This officer is not just one of a kind, but rather a reflection of a new mood among younger members of the officer corps.

To me, a bona fide member of the officer corps, it appears that there is indeed a new type of individual within the army. He is most often associated with the enlisted ranks, but he also exists in the lower ranks of the army's "elite."

There remain the elements of brutish unreasoning young officers, drunk with power, raised in an atmosphere of war and glory-hunger. Yet there is a new element: a group of draftees and enlistees who have become officers for various reasons and are in the army to do their service efficiently, with a minimum of arbitrary "order giving" and, most important with a conscience.

During my tour of duty on a southern military post, surrounded by Wallace-ites both on-post and in the surrounding countryside, taunted by militarists of all ranks, I had the pleasure of associating with a great many of this younger generation of officers.

Many were sickened by the Vietnam war. Some actively supported both McCarthy and various underground groups in their home towns and on a nearby campus. Smoking marijuana was normal, despite the awful military punishments incurred by officers for drug use.

Why are the individuals serving what they abhor, especially as members of the "oppressive class" of the military? No one single answer is sufficient. There are questions of conscience, whisps of duty, fears of prison, hopes of changing a system rather than destroying it; a melange of individual motives, as many as can be found among equivalent members of the enlisted ranks.

What matters is that these young officers have brought with them into the service a new individuality, a questioning rather than a blind answering—in short, a conscience.

A few examples might best illustrate some of these people. There was Lt. Jackson, who was given a letter of reprimand for running a McCarthy campaign in his office and utilizing mimeograph machines to print up posters.

At one fort there was a class for high ranking officers and enlisted men on drug abuse. The major conducting the class suggested that some young officers should be watched for pot smoking. Lt. Stanford chuckled. He was carrying a gram of hashish in his pocket throughout the class.

At another drug abuse lecture the commanding officer passed around a couple of joints to show the soldiers what to stay away from. He got back three.

Lt. Eastman was called into his company commander's office for some business. The commander, another second lieutenant, asked why his hair was so long. He replied, "Because I like it that way." The commander flushed.

"Well, get it cut."

"Is that an order?"

"Yes."

"Why?" asked Eastman.

"Because I want it to be," the commander stated.

"Why?" He never got it cut.

Lt. Gables threw a bottle at his television set during the Democratic convention at Chicago, stomped out of the house, drove three hundred miles home, and took part in a demonstration for "Chicago veterans." He shouted "pig" louder than most.

Another officer flew a Viet Cong flag over his house in a Southern town for two weeks before anyone asked him about it. It was the next door neigh-Vietnamese flag," he replied.

An officer was court-martialed for questioned loyalty because he asked for a three-day pass to attend the love-in in New York last Easter.

The military is finding it more and more difficult to cope with the mood and conscience of the younger generation. In many ways, the new officers are a reflection of that conflict.

CONCERT

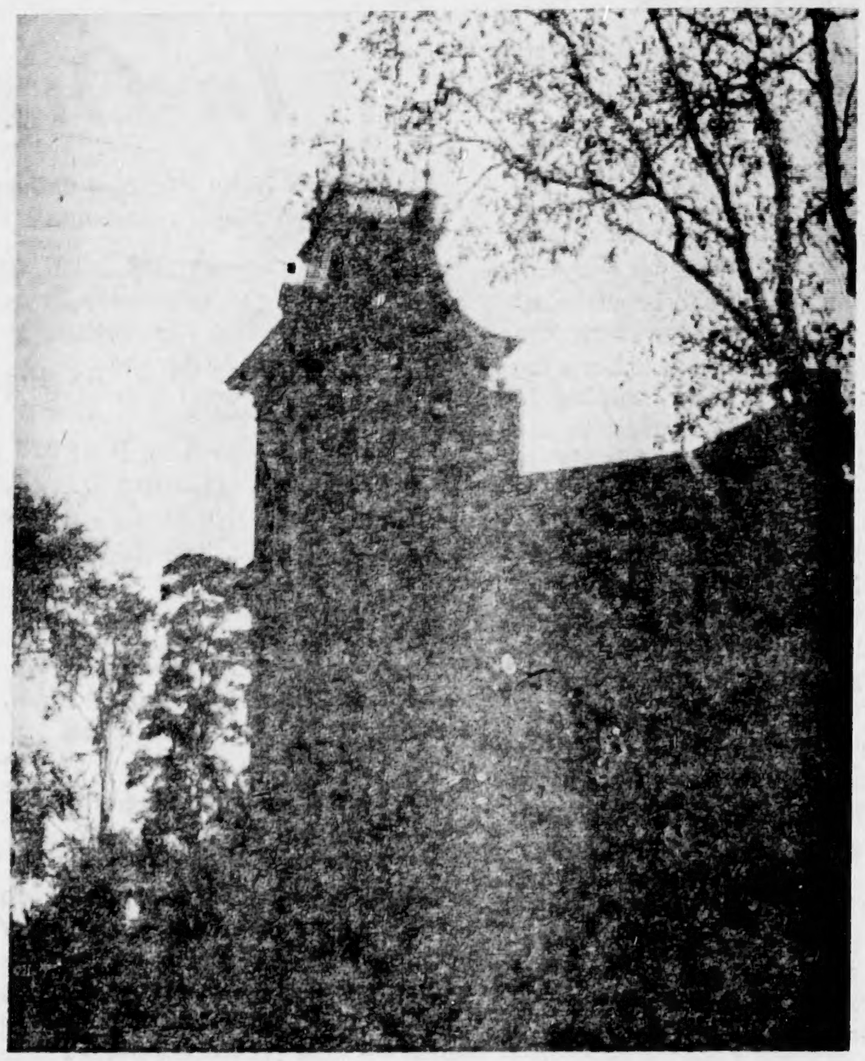
There will be a concert by the Melos Ensemble of London in Mead Chapel on Sunday at 8:15 p.m.

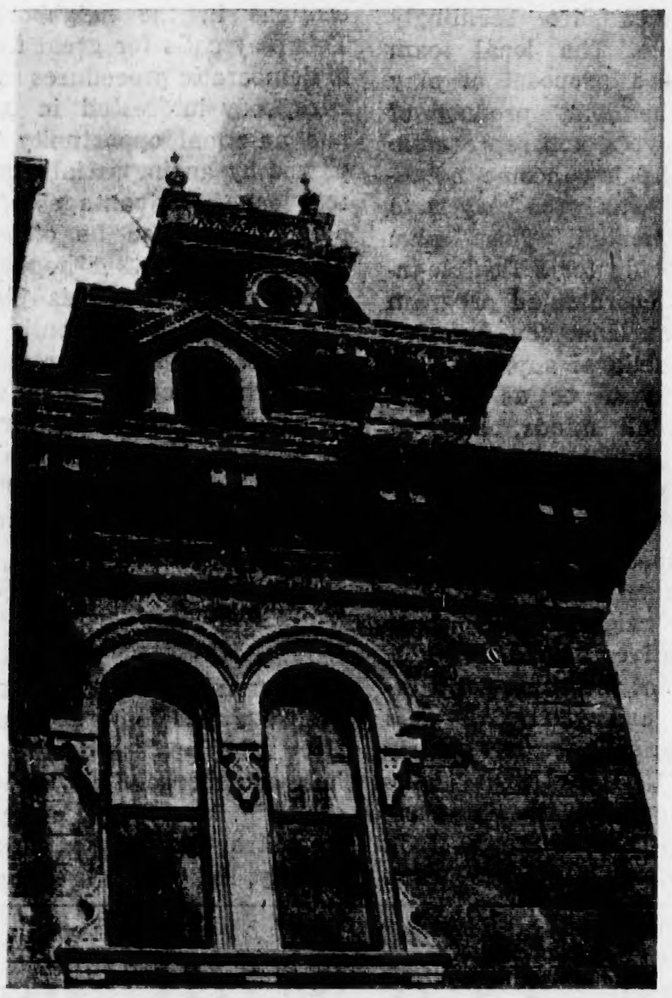
At the Old Folks Home

Text and Photos

by Woody Jackson

and Mike Mayne





As one crosses the battered single land bridge, cow pastures cover the horizon. But unexpectedly a mile on down the road, a huge, ominous stone mansion erupts from a small rise. This remnant of a Charlie Addam's cartoon is jarringly out of tune with the rest of the landscape. However, a closer inspection lessens one's fears. A row of red and white geraniums line the path to the door, and an orange stuffed parrot swings in the window. Still one is hesitant about going in. Upon inquiry, the head nurse informs us that the estate is now a rest home for aged women. Wary at first, the nurse becomes more talkative and gives us a complete history.

Built by a New York lawyer in 1833 as a summer home, Shard Villa was left in Columbus Smith's will to Addison County to be used as a rest home. Mr. Smith, his wife, and two children are buried in a small mausoleum on the side of the house. A huge, crumbling stone wall to the rear once held Mr. Smith's small buffalo herd. We learned that the patients have many visitors and even make trips to town now and then. However, we were not allowed inside.

The Poor . . .

(Continued From Page 7)

ly-recognized entity. This entity — the neighborhood corporation—then forms its own team and hires its own professionals to run its planning and negotiation plays.

Independent Corporation

At first glance there appears to be little reason for CAA's or CDA's to help organize and fund a third organization self-interest; for the neighborhood corporation might easily decude it is best suited to perform many functions currently conducted under CAA or CDA auspices. As an independent corporation run by residents in more likely to receive local support for its plans than are groups staffed by representatives of downtown organizations, it is conceivable that CAA's and CDA's would end up merely as conduits for channeling federal funds to the neighborhoods. From this perspective, changing the game is indeed somewhat opposed to organizational objectives.

However, the idea of neighborhood corporations creates an interesting paradox wherein mutual disadvantage may be traded for individual gain. For as the innings wear on, and one team falls behind, rather than admit defeat it might seek to organize and fund an independent third force with which it would have close ties and some influence; the neighborhood corporation would owe at least a small debt to the agency which helped get it started.

As long as both teams recognize the existence of this possibility, then, to obtain the advantage, the name of the game may chance to "creating neighborhood corporations" long before the seventh inning stretch. Whether this will actually result in increased citizen power remains to be seen.

Canada . . .

(Continued from Page 2)

ation of classes was so commonplace, they said, that one student was told that ten of his 17 courses no longer extended.

The students also want an increase in scholarships and loans, abolition of a recently-enacted two percent interest on hike student loans, and planned employment for CEGEP graduates.

To the charge of disorganized administration, Cardinal was not so sympathetic; he expressed disapproval of "confrontation" tactics and said he would support any action, short of calling in the police, initiated by CEGEP administrators to regain control of their schools.

Monday the administrators met in secret session to discuss the situation. They were "fed up" with the whole affair, according to one participant. Calling in the police was only one course of action discussed, he said.

Earlier in the strike the school administrators had expressed emotions ranging from indifference to disgust. L'Abbe Charles Valeis, director of CEGEP Lionel Groulx, said he would make no efforts to oppose the occupation of his buildings, and would allow the students to remain there "if that is what they want. I don't plan to call the police — we'll simply move out."

L'Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec (UGEQ), which has lent whole-hearted support to the strike, will hold a central coordinating committee meeting Thursday evening to plan future action. The meeting was called last week to allow each school's executive to sound out students. (The revolt is probably the most democratically-run in the history of student activism. UGEQ has refused to take action until every student in the system has made his voice heard. Each CEGEP has taken a strike vote before taking action. Last week five of the junior colleges voted specifically not to strike, and this week remain the only schools in session.)

(The committee meeting Thursday, Oct. 17, resulted in the demonstration last Monday. —Ed.)

Bush League . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

Mallouk. And in personal golf, defending champ Steve Kipp faces John Fiske and Ken Bruno meets Cal Werner, who defeated the pre-tournament favorite.

The Freshmen from Hepburn will win lacrosse, while KDR, PKT, and Zeta Psi remain in team golf.

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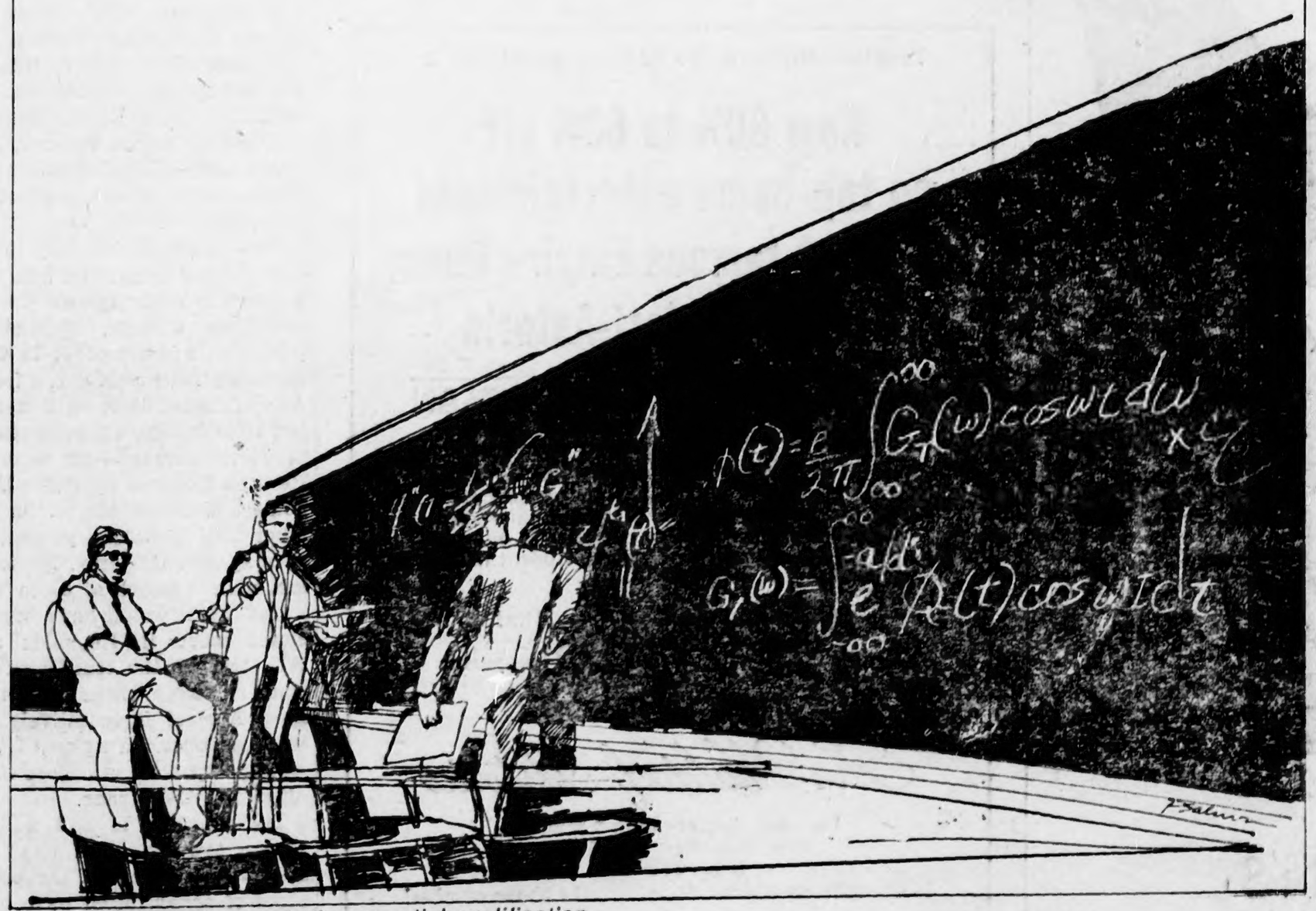

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SUPPORT CORNWALL UNITED FUND

Booters Tie RPI, Beat Union 5-2

Middlebury takes the ball downfield against Union in an explosive offensive display.

After three weeks of competition, the soccer team has a record of 2-3-1, tying RPI 3 - 3 and beating Union 5-2 this past week. Both games were exciting to watch, and showed that Middlebury is finally beginning to score, something which they weren't doing earlier in the year. The RPI game was the tenser of the two, not only because the score was close, but also because both teams were playing. A little mistake could have decided the result.

RPI scored within the first thirteen seconds of the game, on an unobstructed lone rush down the field. The defense seemed non-existant, and the player simply shot the goal. Vin Smith scored perhaps the most beautiful goal of the season on a long shot from the right wing which went into the far corner. Woody Jackson popped in a penalty kick, and Brian Iggulden fought the goalie for a bouncing ball which he finally slammed home. The game was tied after regulation time was called, but the two over-time periods were played without further scoring. Middlebury seemed to hold the edge during the over-time, several times coming very close to scoring, but they didn't quite manage to pull it out. Both teams were in fine form, and the play was controlled and close. Woody Jackson played a really great game, and Phil Wheelock must be given credit for doing a very successful job of shadowing RPI's po-

(Continued on Page 11)

Hamilton Beats Middlebury 18-14, TD In Closing Minutes Forces Loss

"The fates are not with us," observed Coach Erkki Mackey in a sepulchral locker room just after the football team's last minute loss to Hamilton. These words sum up Middlebury's season thus far and especially last week's game played at Clinton, New York.

Only moments before the Panther's defensive line had stopped Hamilton on the Middlebury three yard line. Four successive drives by the relentless Continentals had been halted short of the goal line, but each time the Panthers had been forced to kick. On this fifth drive the Continentals appeared unstoppable. With the pass denied them by a tight Middlebury secondary Hamilton relied solely on their good backs to grind out the yards.

With a fourth and one situation on the three the quarterback tried to sneak for the first down and was pushed back. Middlebury's 14-8 lead which had seemed so slim suddenly looked almost safe.

The Panthers hung on to the ball for three plays and then quarterback Metayer downed it in the end zone for an intentional safety, thus trading two meaningless points for better field position. Middlebury punted from their own twenty and Hamilton took over on their forty-five trailing 14-10.

The Continental Quarterback at last was forced by the clock to resort to the pass, and on the first play he threw a fifteen yard completion. On the next play he passed deep; the ball was caught in the end zone and Hamilton had won. Ironically, Hamilton's passing attack which had been stymied all day was the weapon of Middlebury's undoing.

The game began with Middlebury's offense moving well. The sweep to Geiger was the big play in a drive to the goal line. Geiger carried the ball over for the score and Yeager kicked the extra point. A few plays later Charlie Beall intercepted and ran the ball back to the Hamilton forty-five. Metayer hit Beall, playing both ways, over the middle for the score. The extra point made it 14-0 Midd.

Middlebury's offense looked

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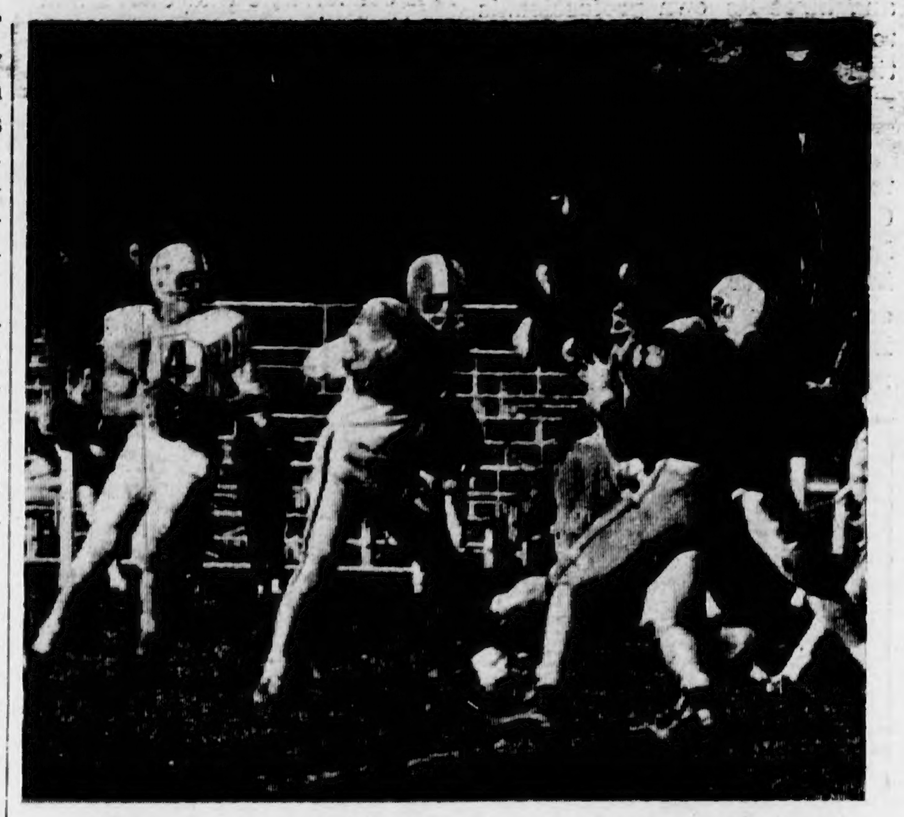

Metayer sets up before the rains come down in Mudbowl at Hamilton. (Photo by Sluder)

It could be an interesting year. The Detroit Tigers won the world series and Zeta Psi has won the intramural touch football championship with a 10-0 record.

Zete took all the marbles in a 6-0 squeaker over DTO on Monday, on a long drive capped by a touchdown on an end run by QB Jim Esmond. The game featured a defensive battle and the absence of DTO regulars John Mallouk, Don Spaidal, Bull Sessions, and Sam Clemens.

The season was actually an anticlimactic one, with ete defeating second-place DU in their first, hard-fought game, 24-20. It was the first time Zete has beaten DU in football since 1907

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New Sports Born: Cross-Country Registers Victory

A team was born this fall. This season marked the beginning of an organized Cross Country team at Middlebury. The team, under the able coaching of John Bower, was created on a trial basis, not having the status of a varsity sport. Its creation has been received with enthusiasm and Bower feels that as seasons pass the team will grow and mature. As of now the schedule is small and funds are lacking, but the future seems to hold much for the runners.

The members of the team are: captain Peter Reynolds, Dexter Morse, Dave Nelson, Andre McMullen, Peter Hixson, Joe McNulty, Mark Nyvall, Newell Hill, Fred Klien, Douglas McMahon, Gordon Moreau, and David Gosda. Half of the team are freshmen which suggests a strong future.

Two meets are already in the past for the team. The first was a practice meet against Castleton State College. Middlebury won with a score of 17 to Castleton's 43. Joe McNulty, a freshman, finished first with a record time for the 4.2 mile course of 24 minutes and 33 seconds. He was followed by Peter Reynolds and Terry Morse. On October 12th Middlebury went to race against Williams. The team lost with a score of 55 to Williams' 22. It would have been a closer meet if Reynolds and Hill, two of the team's strong runners, were there and running. A meet is tentatively set for November 6th against UVM. Bower hopes for one more meet after the UVM race.

The schedule is still a little sparse and the team can't fill a greyhound bus, but the initial steps of organization have been taken and now the team only needs time to grow and develop.

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Inside Story

Report From Washing Tundy Sea

By Steve Thomas

Although pledged never to reveal to the reading public my present topic events of recent weeks force me to reconsider that decision. While visiting Chicago last August I had occasion to speak with a Grand Old Man of baseball. It was only natural that, due to surrounding events, our discussion turned to politics. This man, whose name I'm not at liberty to disclose, exposed to my enraptured ears the real reason for LBJ's loss of popularity. And while swearing on the Cooperstown Constitution never to divulge his story, in the interest of honest reporting I find I must,

Sometime last January President Johnson held a top level strategy meeting with Jim Lemon, Manager of the Washington Senators, Commissioner of Baseball Ford Frick, and Joe Cronin, a president in his own right. The subject was: would Lyndon Johnson throw out the first ball of the year at D. C. Stadium? As my source tells it the dialogue went something like this:

"Well, Lyndon," President Joe asked, "We gotta know. Is you or is you not gonna throw out the first ball?"

"Joe, I just don't know. I talked to the Joint Chiefs last night and they advised me to do it, but I just don't know. You see, if I thrown out this ball then what about next January's Inaugural Ball?"

The Tension on Lemon's face was evident. If the President vetoed this decision it would be a definite blow to the morale of the Senators. "But Mr. President!" he blurted out, "think of it as a war on poverty. Don't you realize what your appearance would mean for our gate? Why, next to Frank Howard you're the biggest attraction we've got."

"I know, Gil, but with the New Hampshire primaries coming up I have to watch my step. Just think what it would mean to align myself with a bunch of losers like the Senators."

"Well, Lyndon," Commissioner Frick asked, "if you can't do it perhaps we can settle on a comprimise candidate. I've got it, how about Secretary Rusk?"

"Sorry, he's fielding questions in the Senate Judiciary Committee."

"Then how about the Vice-President? He'd add real stature."

"That's a possibility, but I'd rather save him for later in the campaign. He tends to peak early, you know, and I'm afraid Old Hubie would fade in the August heat."

Throughout this entire discussion a sour frown could be seen etching itself in Manager Lemon's face. Suddenly, he exploded. "Listen here, Lyndon. It's time you stop dancing around. If we were in Chicago you know that Mayor Daley would come out swinging for us. Are you or are you not prepared to throw the first pitch?"

The anger in President Johnson's face was evident. Slipping into his drawl he retorted, "Yore jes plain bittuh, Lemon. Why if you Senators worn't sech a bunch o' paper tigers, there might be a chance o' stoppin' Detroit on openin' day."

The rest, as you know, is history. President Johnson broke with a tradition as American as apple pie, motherhood, and a three and two count. Only speculation can determine what effect this decision had on the results from New Hampshire. But if the source of this story is reliable, it cannot be doubted that Johnson's refusal was a major factor in alienating the Senators in a crucial election year.

Soccer . . .

(Continued from Page 10)

tential All - American forward Conroy. He was kept scoreless, and Phil said, basically, that Conroy was rather disturbed.

The Union game started off in the rain, and so the first few minutes were rather sloppy until the players got used to the quick slippery ball with its deceptive antics. Union seemed to control the ball in the first quarter, though they didn't score till the fourth. Terry Plum got the first goal in the first period, with an assist from Iggulden. In the second and third periods Capt. Conners' real offensive asset to the team was displayed. In two instances he took an offensive throw-in, and received assists for the goals that followed. It was Dave Shaw in the second period who got the Panther's second tally,and in the third Howie Verman headed in the throw in exactly the same manner. Union finally got into the game in the fourth quarter, but it did them no good (since Verman had already put in the winner) and it hurt the Panthers by injuring Stu Dunn again. It was on their first goal, which came on a cross and a head. Stu went out for the ball, but in the process hurt his collarbone, possibly putting him out for the rest of the season.

Even though the scoring was equal in the fourth period, Middlebury seemed to control the entire second half. The last two tallies came from Sturges and Shaw again. Jeff scored when Taxi Smith shot and the rebound came out. Dave scored his second by kicking a cross from right wing Vin Smith. The backs, in their regular diamond formation, were particularly effective last Saturday. They consisted of Keith Conners at the point. Reed Coughlan and Woody Jackson at the wing-backs, and Chris Burdge at his sweeper slot. They all played well, and provided the forwards with the necessary backing up they need to concentrate on scoring. Yesterday the varsity played Vermont, and this Saturday they meet the University of Connecticut here at eleven o'clock.

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Bush League . . .

(Continued From Page 10)

when the Hill was striken with an epidemic of cholera, which was later traced to the Field House water supply.

Seriously though, Zete's championship is no fluke. The best defense in the league (most interceptions, least points against) led by Stevenson, Calloway, and Esmond and their well-known spirit earned them championship league wins over Chi Psi, 6-0, and ASP, 18-13, and DKE and KDR. DU's 9-1 puts them second, which they will be out to bloodily avenge, but right now they are solidly one down.

In other action this week, DTO took PKT and DKE over the coals, 35-13, and 21-7. PKT defeated KDR 26-13 with the proverbial sleeper play going for two touchdowns by Larry Dixon (last year of Mike Epstein fame.)

Slug beat DKE 20-18 on double overtime as Freddy Batten nailed Tony Randazzo for a two-point safety after he had intercepted a Slug pass in his own end zone. DU swept to an undefeated championship round, but to no avail.

In individual tennis, Chuck Davis upset Varsity Captain Bill Levin in the first round and must face DTO's Dave Brautigam to make the finals against overwhelming favorite John

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Football . . .

(Continued From Page 10)

indominatable but the Continental linebackers began to blitz and the rain began to fall. The crashing linebackers ruined the sweep play and the rain, which began to come down in torrents whipped by a driving wind, made passing almost impossible.

The team's strong defensive units struggled through the rest of the half, but Hamilton finally scored late in the second quarter. Hamilton passed for the two point conversion and scored on one of the few misplays of the game by the Panther secondary. At the half the score stood at 14-8.

In the second half Middlebury's troubles on offense continued. During the last quarter the Panthers were deep in their own territory and could not risk passes. The burden of protecting the lead fell squarely on the shoulders of the defense. Their effort was outstanding. Co-Captains Charles Beall and Dan Redmond played exceptionally well. Both men played both ways. Linebackers Steve Becker and Mark Yeager also played excellent ball.

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